Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject.—

Liberalisation of remission rules so as to provide for grant of remission of assessment on dry lands, when there is a general failure of dry crops.

The rules now in force provide for the grant of remission of a moiety of the assessment on wet and garden lands when there is failure of crops in successive years due to inadequate rainfall and consequent deficiency in the supply of water to a tank or tala parige. There are at present no such rules for grant of remission of assessment on dry lands. But even in the absence of definite rules on the subject, it has been the policy of Government to suspend and even remit a portion of dry assessment if the conditions in any area border on distress and warrant any special treatment. In pursuance of this policy, the suspension and remission of dry assessment in some parts of Kolar District were sanctioned during the year 1934-35.

There has been a persistent demand both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council that definite rules should be formulated laying down the conditions under which dry assessment would either be suspended or remitted and the extent of relief that would be afforded. During the June Session of the Legislative Council in 1938, a promise was made that the matter would be examined and suitable orders passed.

The Revenue Commissioner has since examined the question in detail and has recommended a set of rules to regulate the suspension and remission of dry assessment.

I am of the opinion that it is necessary and desirable to lay down definite rules regarding the circumstances in which relief should be recommended so as to enable the local officers to initiate action when the need arises and that the rules proposed by the Revenue Commissioner are suitable and may be adopted.

The

The draft Government Order sanctioning the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner, which is agreed to by the Dewan and the Second Member of Council, may be graciously approved.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
20th July 1939.

G. R. S. APP. F. III—1]

R 2669

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Rm.)

NOTES.

File No. 49-38

FILE HEADING

Revision of rules regarding the grant of seasonal remissions.

FROM

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

No. C.5602/37-38 Dated 19th Janry. 1939 Received 23rd Janry. 1939.

Diary No.2669 | Enclos. nil. Spare copies - | Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

States that the remission rules now in force in the State may be further liberalised, specially to provide for the remission of assessment on dry lands when there is a general failure of dry crops.

N.U.D

NOTES AND ORDERS.

In view of the representations received in the R.A. urging for the revision of the remission rules so as to provide for the remission of assessment on dry lands, the Revenue Commissioner has sent us these proposals. He considers that as the economic depression still continues and there are no indications that the conditions will improve in the near future some further concessions seem called for as a measure of relief. ~~and suggests certain proposals for consideration.~~

NOTES—First Sheet

WD 0283—GPB—3,750—25-1-38

2) Revision of seasonal remission rules

2) His proposals are that when owing to inadequate rainfall in any group of villages the dry lands are uncultivated or have even though cultivated yielded no crop and the tract is already so impoverished as to render relief necessary, the recovery of one-fourth assessment may be suspended and that if the crop fails in the subsequent year also, the suspended assessment may be remitted. The procedure to be followed has also been indicated.

The proposal now made for extending the remission rules to dry lands and evolving a set of rules to regulate such remissions involves a question of policy. It has been considered all along that under the system of settlement in the State which for the purposes of fixing the assessment takes into consideration the past history of the tract for a period of 30 years which include good, bad and indifferent years and bases the incidence of tax on the average of this period, there is no need or justification for a scheme of remissions and that all ~~assessment~~ abatement of established assessment (remission) should be regarded as exceptional to the ordinary management of surveyed districts and should not be made unless under very special circumstances. ~~They~~ Govt had however declared that if the loss of crop in any locality is general, and there is consequent distress, they would of their own accord take action to relieve such distress and accordingly remissions or suspensions of dry and wet assessment were sanctioned in the year Kilaka. In response to the repeated requests made in the Representative Assembly a set of rules for the grant of suspension and remission of wet assessment on tank irrigated lands was issued in G.O.No.R.3748-58

would always be prepared to consider each case separately according to its merits. Following this policy, seasonal remissions of assessment have been sanctioned from a long time in tracts in which distress was found to be prevalent. In view, however, of the insistent ~~demand at the~~ representations made at successive sessions of the Representative Assembly for a change of policy, so as to afford greater relief to the ryots, Government sanctioned in the year 1922 a scheme ~~of~~ for the grant of remissions of assessment on wet and garden lands. These rules have been liberalised from time to time in the years 1925, 1927 and 1932, and during the past three years particularly, in view of the agricultural depression, the conditions in which relief is to be granted have been relaxed and remissions of wet and garden assessment have been sanctioned on a very generous scale. During the current year, the remission rules have been extended to rainfed wet lands also.

3. In regard to dry assessment there are at present no definite rules. In view of the failure of crops in 1934-35 in certain parts of the State, the Agriculturists Relief Committee suggested that, in tracts where crops had completely failed and where ~~the~~ conditions of ~~drought and~~ distress prevailed, the question of granting some concession by way of remission of a part of the assessment on dry lands might be favourably considered. But Government observed that, though the existing rules made no provision for the remission of dry assessment, Government would always be prepared, as a special concession outside the rules, to sanction suspension of revenue in tracts which suffered severely by drought and where necessary, to sanction even a remission of part of the demand. In

accordance with this policy, Government sanctioned the suspension and remission of dry assessment in some affected parts of the Kolar District during the year 1934-35. Owing to the continued fall in the prices of agricultural produce, Government have also reduced the maximum rate of dry assessment from Rs.3-8-0 to Rs.2-12-0, ~~involving a~~ This involves a recurring loss of revenue of nearly a lakh and a half rupees.

4. Notwithstanding these concessions, representations continue ~~have made~~ to be made in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council that definite rules should be formulated regarding the ~~circumstances in which and the nature of~~ sanctions and extent of the concession in regard to dry assessment ~~that would be granted by Government~~ that would be allowed. During the June Session of the Legislative Council in 1938 Government promised to examine the matter and pass suitable orders.

5. The Revenue Commissioner has since examined the question in detail and considers that, although Government are prepared to sanction remission of dry assessment in special cases, it is necessary to lay down definite rules regarding the circumstances in which such relief should be recommended, ~~with a view to~~ such rules would enable local officers to initiate action ~~in the matter~~ when the need arises

~~6. Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner that concessions of the nature proposed by him in regard to dry lands also during distress may be regulated by definite rules so that, while the local officers are enabled to take the initiative in the matter, the ryots would also~~ and help the ryots to understand when and to what extent they may expect relief.

Agreeing in their main
Such are

They ~~are accordingly~~ pleased to approve
following rules
of the ~~proposals~~ to regulate the suspension of the collection and the grant of remissions of dry assessment: -

(1) Where the Deputy Commissioners have ascertained by local enquiries that owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of the crops throughout any tract on account of drought or other cause, it will be necessary to suspend the collection of land revenue in any area, he is authorised, especially where the tract is already impoverished, or the previous harvests have been poor, to grant suspension of one-fourth assessment and report the fact to the Government through the Revenue Commissioner. The suspended revenue will normally be collected in the following year along with the assessment of that year.

(2) If during the year following the year of ~~and~~ suspension of revenue also, the crops fail, the suspended assessment will be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner after obtaining the sanction of Government.

(3) Applications for relief under the rules should be made by the villagers concerned to the Amildar before the 30th November.

(4) The Amildar, shall, on receipt of such applications make personal inspection of the affected tract without delay and submit a detailed report of the result to the Sub Division Officer, who will forward it to the Deputy Commissioner before the 1st January, with his own opinion after personal inspection and such further enquir

as he may consider necessary, to satisfy himself about the accuracy of the Amildar's report.

(5) If in a tract there are lands which are not cultivated ordinarily in a normal year and would presumably have been left uncultivated even if the season had been a normal one, no remission should be granted in such cases.

(6) The above concessions will not be granted if only one village or ~~part~~ a small part of ~~a~~ village is affected.

J MS 5.7.39

Chief Secretary to Government

To

The Revenue Commissioner.
The Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

"Print"

SS A-7.39

S. O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 753-64—R. M. 49-39-2, dated 29th July 1939.

Remission and Suspension of Assessment on Dry Lands.

Issues rules providing for the ——.

READ—

Letter No. C. 5602—37-38, dated 19th January 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting proposals for the further liberalisation of the remission rules specially to provide for the remission of assessment on dry lands when there is a general failure of dry crops.

ORDER No. R. 753-64—R. M. 49-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH JULY 1939.

The question of issuing a set of rules to regulate the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands on failure of dry crops owing to absence or inadequacy of rain-fall has been urged on Government from a long time past in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council as well as in the District Conferences.

2. Under the system of Land Revenue Settlement in Mysore, the assessment is based on average agricultural conditions taking good and bad years into consideration and consequently, any abatement of the established assessment has been regarded as an exceptional measure. Any special rules regarding remissions in cases of failure of crop owing to the vicissitudes of the season have been considered unnecessary, as sufficient allowance has been made for this factor in fixing the assessment. Nevertheless, Government have declared their policy that where, owing to the existence of widespread distress, relief is considered necessary, they would always be prepared to consider each case separately according to its merits. Following this policy, seasonal remissions of assessment have been sanctioned from a long time in tracts in which distress was found to be prevalent. In view, however, of the insistent representations made at successive sessions of the Representative Assembly for a change of policy so as to afford greater relief to the raiyats, Government sanctioned, in the year 1922, a scheme for the grant of remission of assessment on wet and garden lands. These rules have been liberalised from time to time in the years 1925, 1927 and 1932, and during the past three years particularly, in view of the agricultural depression, the conditions in which relief is to be granted have been relaxed and remissions of wet and garden assessment have been sanctioned on a very generous scale. During the current year, the remission rules have been extended to rainfed wet lands also.

3. In regard to dry assessment there are at present no definite rules. In view of the failure of crops in 1934-35 in certain parts of the State, the Agriculturists' Relief Committee suggested that, in tracts where crops had completely failed and where conditions of distress prevailed, the question of granting some concession by way of remission of a part of the assessment on dry lands might be favourably considered. But Government observed that, though the existing rules made no provision for the remission of dry assessment, Government would always be prepared, as a special concession outside the rules, to sanction suspension of revenue in tracts which suffered severely by drought and where necessary, to sanction even a remission of part of the demand. In accordance with this policy, Government sanctioned the suspension and remission of dry assessment in some affected parts of the Kolar District during the year 1934-35. Owing to the continued fall in the prices of agricultural produce, Government have also reduced the maximum rate of dry assessment from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. This involved a recurring loss of revenue of nearly a lakh and a half rupees.

No. R. 753-64—R. M. 49-39-2, DATED 29TH JULY 1939.

4. Notwithstanding these concessions, representations continue to be made in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council that definite rules should be formulated regarding the conditions and extent of the concession that would be allowed in regard to dry assessment. During the June Session of the Legislative Council in 1938, Government promised to examine the matter and pass suitable orders.

5. The Revenue Commissioner has since examined the question in detail and considers that, although Government are prepared to sanction remission of dry assessment in special cases, it is necessary to lay down definite rules regarding the circumstances in which such relief should be recommended, as such rules would enable local officers to initiate action when the need arises and help the raiyats to understand when and to what extent they may expect relief. Agreeing in this view, Government are pleased to approve of the following rules to regulate the suspension of the collection, and the grant of remissions of dry assessment:—

(1) Where the Deputy Commissioner has ascertained by local enquiries that owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of the crops throughout any tract on account of drought or other cause, it will be necessary to suspend the collection of land revenue in any area, he is authorised, especially where the tract is already impoverished, or the previous harvests have been poor, to grant suspension of one-fourth assessment and report the fact to the Government through the Revenue Commissioner. The suspended revenue will normally be collected in the following year along with the assessment of that year.

(2) If during the year following the year of suspension of revenue also, the crops fail, the suspended assessment will be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner after obtaining the sanction of Government.

(3) Application for relief under the rules should be made by the villagers concerned to the Amildar before the 30th November.

(4) The Amildar shall, on receipt of such application, make personal inspection of the affected tract without delay and submit a detailed report of the result to the Sub-Division Officer, who will forward it to the Deputy Commissioner before the first January, with his own opinion after personal inspection and such further enquiry as he may consider necessary, to satisfy himself about the accuracy of the Amildar's report.

(5) If in a tract there are lands which are not cultivated ordinarily in a normal year and would presumably have been left uncultivated even if the season had been a normal one, no remission should be granted in such cases.

(6) The above concessions will not be granted if only one village or a small group of villages are affected.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

WD 2276—GPB—747—8-8-39

The draft Government Order sanctioning the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner, which is agreed to by the Dewan and the Second Member of Council, may be graciously approved.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
20th July 1939.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Draft rules to provide for the suspension and remission of assessment on dry lands, when there is a general failure of crops.

Order.

~~KRW~~
24/7/39

C 29

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

SUBJECT:—

Draft rules to provide for the suspension and remission of assessment on dry lands, when there is a general failure of crops.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

795
25.7.39

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 25/7/39

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL (on deputation)

Rev. Branch.
26.7.39

IG SECTION
1353

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 0579—GPB—375—20-12-38

2659-35 1)

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. 49 of 193 8. [App. F. III—2

Serial No.	
	To Rc, DCs & DMs. etc.
2	R.753-6C1/29.7.36.
	Issues a Set of Rules for regulating grant suspension & remission of duty assessment

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,0(

K.M 49-38-1

IMMEDIATE. Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore, 19th January 1939.

No.C.5602/37-38.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT 2669 23 JAN 1939 REVENUE BRANCH

From

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MYSORE. Rev. 20 JAN. 1939

Rajasevaprasakta
B.T. Kesavaiengar, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- Remission Rules - further extension of -

Sir,

I have the honour to state that representations are being frequently made of late both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council that the remission rules now in force in the State may be further liberalised, specially to provide for the remission of assessment on dry lands when there is a general failure of dry crops and that such a concession is being shown in the neighbouring British Provinces.

2. The rules (now in force) relating to remissions in our State do not provide for the remission of dry assessment on account of failure of crops due to inadequate rainfall. In view of the failure of crops in 1934-35 in certain parts of the State, following a series of years of depression, the Agriculturists' Relief Committee suggested that in tracts where the crops had completely failed and the conditions bordered on distress, the question of granting some concession by way of remission of a part of the assessment on dry lands might be favourably considered; but Government in their Order No.R.2652-723/L.R.208-34-4 dated 30th October 1935 observed that though the existing rules made no provision for the remission of dry assessment in case of failure of rains, they were always prepared, as a special concession outside the rules, to sanction suspension of revenue in tracts which suffer severely by drought and where necessary even to sanction remission of a portion of the demand. In accordance with this

and it is only when suspension is given for three years, and there is no improvement in the outturn of crops that remission is granted. No suspension of revenue is given if the outturn is more than 6 annas. The recovery of the entire assessment is suspended if the outturn is four annas and under. If the outturn is over four annas and less than six annas half the assessment is suspended. The rules are the same for the remission of both dry and wet assessment. Suspended revenue is collected as shown in the margin and remission is given only if there is suspension of assessment continuously for three years. This is the case, more or less, in the Madras Presidency also. It is only in the case of exceptional drought or famine that dry assessment is remitted in the first instance under the orders of Government.

Anna classification of crop.	Proportion of assessment the collection of which would be justified.	
	Current.	Suspended arrears.
11 annas and over.	1	1
8 annas and under 11 annas.	1	½
6 annas and under 8 annas.	1	"
Over 4 annas and under six annas.	½	"
Four annas and under.	"	"

6. I do not think that the procedure for making the Annewari of crops and granting suspensions and remissions as in Bombay can be adopted here. For one thing, the procedure is much too elaborate and complicated and for another, it is not very advantageous to the ryot if remission is granted only when there is a failure of dry crop continuously for three years which is a rare occurrence in our State. Our rules relating to the grant of remission of wet assessment are based on the Bombay rules but they go beyond the Bombay rules as remission is granted without an intervening stage of suspension. As a Shanbhogue of Ranibennur Taluk put it to me, failure of crops for three years is unusual and if it did happen it will kill off the whole population. The promise of remission after three years of

view, Government sanctioned suspension and remission of dry assessment in some affected tracts in the Kolar District.

3. Consequent on the continued fall in the prices of agricultural produce which caused serious distress to the ryot population, Government, in their order No.R.2301-11/L.R.190-37-2 dated the 17th November 1938, reduced the maximum rate of dry assessment from Rs.3-8-0 to Rs.2-12-0 per acre. The maximum dry rate in 2,908 villages in 23 Taluks in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts was reduced to Rs.2-12-0. This resulted in a total reduction of the demand by Rs.153,140/- excluding cesses. Further, with a view to give some relief to the garden owners of the Malnad who were hard hit by the continued economic depression, Government ordered that the rates of garden assessment in the Malnad be reduced by 12½% as a temporary measure.

4. The agricultural depression, however, continues and there are no indications that the economic condition of the ryot will improve in the near future. Some further concessions seem called for, not because the demand for it is loud and insistant but it is necessary in the present circumstances as a well-deserved measure of relief. I therefore venture to suggest that in addition to the various measures undertaken by Government so far to help the agriculturists to tide over the present situation the remission rules now in force may be liberalised in the manner indicated below:-

5. The rules for the grant of remission of assessment in the neighbouring British Provinces are not uniform. Our Land Revenue system is based on that of Bombay. It will be seen from the Bombay rules that suspensions and remissions there are based on an elaborate system of Pahani of crops or Annewari as it is called, conducted by a Committee or a Panchayet consisting of the Circle (Revenue) Inspector, the Patel and two representative agriculturists, etc. Remission is never granted in the first instance. Suspension is the first measure of relief

suspension is not of any value at all.

7. So far as wet lands are concerned, our existing rules are quite fair and much in advance of the rules in force in Bombay. The rules have latterly been worked in a liberal spirit, the necessity for remission not being judged by any hard and fast tests. In this connection, I would suggest that the benefit of remission be extended to the rainfed lands in the Malnad also. They pay rates of wet assessment higher than the dry rates and almost as high as the rates on wet lands under tanks. They pay irrigation cess although there are no irrigation works to supply water to them. These rainfed lands in the pakka Malnad Taluks seldom suffer from failure of crops but in the semi-malnad Taluks, failure of rainfed paddy crop is pretty frequent and it seems unfair to demand the full assessment from the owners of these lands when the crops fail. The benefit of the existing wet land remission rules which apply only to lands under tanks may be extended to rainfed wet lands also.

8. Turning next to dry lands, I consider that some definite provision in the rules is necessary. No doubt it is true that Government in special cases have granted remission of dry assessment but in the absence of some definite provisions regarding the circumstances in which such relief should be recommended, local officers are not likely to move in the matter. That has been my experience.

9. In regard to the remission of dry assessment, I would suggest the following proposals for the consideration of Government:--

(i) When owing to inadequate rainfall, in any group of villages, the dry lands are uncultivated, or have, even though cultivated, yielded no crop, the Deputy Commissioner concerned will make a detailed report about the condition of the tract, through the Revenue Commissioner before the end of December.

(ii) The Deputy Commissioner will recommend remis-
sion

only if the area is, in his opinion, already so impoverished as to render relief necessary. The fact of impoverishment will be decided by him on the basis of an inspection of the tract, either by himself or by the Sub Division Officer and on the general results of cultivation, the outturn of wet and garden crops, the level of prices and other relevant points.

(iii) The Government, will, on receipt of proposals for remission, if they are satisfied that the tract is already so impoverished as to render relief necessary, notify the tract as being entitled to remission.

(iv) The power of sanctioning remission to individual holders in the tract so notified by Government will rest with the Deputy Commissioner.

(v) The recovery of one fourth of the assessment will be suspended in such areas.

(vi) If the crop fails in the next year also, the suspended assessment may be remitted.

(vii) Applications for remission of dry assessment should be made by the villagers concerned to the Amildar before the 30th November. It will be enough if some of the ryots apply on behalf of all the ryots holding lands within the tract. Each individual ryot in the affected tract need not apply.

(viii) The Amildar, shall, on receipt of such application make personal inspection of the affected tract without delay and submit a detailed report of the result to the Sub Division Officer who will forward it to the Deputy Commissioner before the 1st January with his own opinion after personal inspection and such further enquiry as he may consider necessary, to satisfy himself about the accuracy of the Amildar's report.

(ix) If in a tract notified by Government there are lands which are not cultivated ordinarily in a normal year and

would presumably have been left uncultivated even if the season had been a normal one, no remission should be granted in such cases.

(x) No remission will be granted if only one village or part of a village is affected.

10. I may mention that the above Note was prepared by my predecessor (Mr. Anantaraman).

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

BR.

RM 4938-2 S.O

Proceedings of the Govt.of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d :-

Letter No.C.5602/37-38 dated 19th January 1939 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore submitting proposals for the further liberalisation of the remission rules specially to provide for the remission of assessment on dry lands when there is a general failure of dry crops.

O R D E R NO. R 753-64

Dated, 29-7-39

The question of issuing a set of rules to regulate the grant of remission of assessment on dry lands on failure of dry crops owing to absence or inadequacy of rain fall has been urged on Government from a long time past in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council as well as in the District Conferences.

2. Under the system of Land Revenue Settlement in Mysore, the assessment in based on ~~an~~ agricultural contains ~~reduction of crops having~~ into consideration average ~~of~~ good and bad years and consequently any abatement of the established assessment has been regarded as an exceptional measure. Any special rules regarding remissions in cases of failure of crop owing to the vicissitudes of the season have been considered unnecessary, as sufficient allowance has been made for this factor in fixing the assessment. Nevertheless, Government have declared their policy that - where, owing to the existence of widespread distress ~~on any large scale or in case of threatened~~ scarcity, relief is considered necessary, they

Revision of the Seasonal remission rules (2)

Serial No.

dated 4-2-1922. These rules were further liberalised in 1928 by providing for remission straightaway (vide No.R.14-25 L.R.149-24-74 dated 3-10-25) and the definition of 'tract' was narrowed down so as to mean the atchakat of a tank (vide G.O.No.R.4229-40 L.R.489-26-4 dated 1-12-27). These rules have since been extended to channel and halla fed lands and during this year to rain-fed lands also.

3) In view of the continued economic depression and fall in prices, the conditions required to be fulfilled for entitling to remission were further relaxed last year, dispensing with the condition of the continued loss of crops in the tract during the previous two or three years and this relaxation has been continued this year also. Thus, although our system did not contemplat any remissions, a sufficiently liberal scheme of wet remissions has been evolved.

4) The present question relates to introducing a set of rules for remission of dry assessment. As stated above, the remissions would not be consistent with the principles governing the fixing of the pitch of assessment. The maximum dry rate of assessment has also since been reduced to Rs.2-12-0 per acre. It is for consideration whether any set of rules may be framed as proposed or cases requiring relief on account of extra-

Lr 190-37-2.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-38

Inamdar file Seasonal remission rules

R-2669

File No.49 of 1938-9 | General and Revenue Secretariat

ordinary conditions may be dealt with on their merits as they come, as was done in the case of Goribidnur and Bagepalle Taluks in 1934-35. In this connection, kind reference is invited to para 6 of G.O.No.R.2662-73/L.R. 208-34-4 dated 30-10-35 where Government have observed that, though the existing rules made no provision for the remission of dry assessment, they were always prepared as a special concession outside the rules, to sanction suspension of revenue in tracts which suffered severely by drought and where necessary even to sanction remission of a portion of the demand.

E/R 231-34-3

5) In connection with relief measures to be adopted for this year, the question of remission or suspension of dry assessment was recently considered & the view held was that no such remission or suspension need be granted and that as an alternative, relief works may be started to provide labour to the ryots of the localities affected.

6) Some relief would however seem to be necessary where there ~~has been~~ may be a total failure of crops continuously for ~~three~~ two years or more.

7) Submitted for orders with references.

15-2-39.

15-2-39

& Please bring up.

15/2

P.A.

To be put up on my table at 1 p.m.

CHIEF SECRETARY 15 FEB. 19[illegible] GOVT. OF MYSORE

Revision of the Seasonal remission rules
R 2669 V 5/38

(5)

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. 49 of 1938. [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

S

9 The question of further extension of remission rules was discussed at the meeting of the Dy. Secretaries when a decision was reached that further extension on the lines proposed was not necessary & that a much better method of affording relief which was to grant relief works for say to support employment to the unemployed & enable them to earn wages for their maintenance & for payment of Assessment

10 This may however be kept in view by Dist Magistrates

10.6.38

11 Submitted as previously instructed

24.6.38

1st Member

12th A draft G.O may be put up approving of the Rev proposals

27/6/38

Account 231-34-3 Interest to ryots on loans now by minister for 1938

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] OF COUNCIL
JUN 24 1938
10 2/9

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-38

Revision of Seasonal remission rules

R 2269

Rev File No. 49 of 1938.

General and Revenue Secretariat

13) Draft sent for enr

Chief Secy

1st member)

1st) For consideration tomorrow

30.6.39

CHIEF SECRETARY. 30 JUN. 1939 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL JUN 30 1939 No. 1049

15) Please see remarks at page 4 of the draft -

3/7/39

ii) a/s Rev. Put up revised dft.

3.7.39

17) Revised draft sent for approval or orders

4/7

Chief Secy.

B) 1st member)

5.7.39

CHIEF SECRETARY. 4. JUL. 1939 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Council meeting

18) 8/7/39

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL JUL 5 1939 No. 141

10/7

20) This is a Council matter & may hereafter be submitted to the Dewan for orders for disposal by circulation

Chief Secy

11.7

21) Dewan)

11.7.39

DEWAN'S OFFICE 11 JUL 1939 341

CHIEF SECRETARY. 11. JUL. 1939 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Mo.

12-7-39

CB. Circulate.

13.7.39

7

For Disposal by Circulation. No. C. 29

of 1939-40

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter.

Subject

Revision of rules regarding the grant of seasonal remissions.

Circulated to the Members of Council.

By Order,

14th July 1939. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

First Member of Council. Seen

520
14.7.39 **Second Member of Council.** 14.7

For favour of final note

697 I remain)
20.7.39. Shd/ Fii Secy

MS
14.7.39

Signed 19.7.39 Final Note is placed below.
20/7/39 D. S. IV. put up
(Dewan)

MS
20.7.39

CMB

App. F. IX-4

1938-39 ( )

R.M. File No. 49-38

Serial Nos. 1-2

Previous References

R-M. 53-81-(1-2)
LR. 208-34-(4)
254-34-(-2)
R.M. 39-31-(1-4)

R.M. 4-37-(91, 158)
R-M. 4-37-(92, 94)
R.M. 2-32-(154, 155)
RM. 30-38-(1-2)
LR. 489-26-(2-4)
LR. 502-17-(1-4)
LR. 28-10-(1-2)

Letter References.

L.Rdep 417-40-4
RM. 72-39(1-2)
LR. 443-43-1

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Two only July 39

Part B for July 39

SUBJECT.

Revision of rules regarding the grant of Seasonal remissions.

R. 753-64 dated 29.7.39.

To the R. C.

WD 0418—GPB—22,500—29-8-36

" Commr for Settlement & L. Records
" Comptroller to Govt
" D.Cs of districts.
Press Note

Issues a Set of rules in the matter

RA
12/8/39